Menendez Reports
to the Crown
1565

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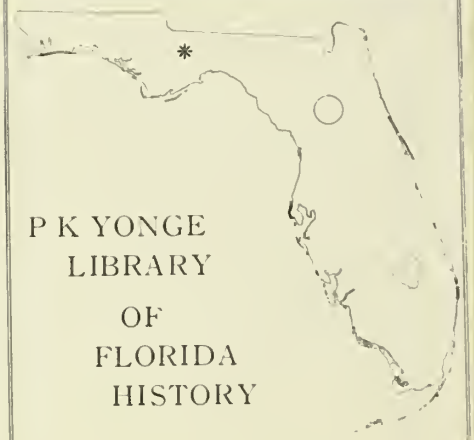

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MENENDEZ REPORTS TO THE CROWN, 1565

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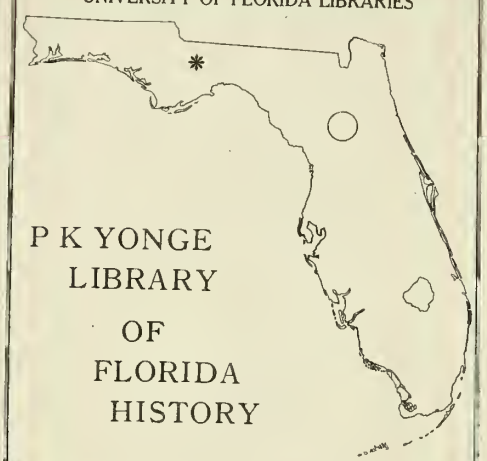

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Menendez Reports to the Crown, 1565
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EDITORIAL REPORT ON STATE COPY

(2 carbons required)

State FLORIDA Date July 10, 1937

Subject 1549 Juan de Arana Rating

June 23 Report on the work of Juan de Corcares and the Missionary establishments in Florida

SUBJECT: Expedition of Fr. Luis Cancer.

ABSTRACT: Short letter from Friar James de Cacares protesting to Arana against carrying any treasure on the ships Santa Maria de la Eucenia, lest the ships be robbed and its crew killed. He petitions that the Fathers may go into the wilderness "naked with a mantle on their shoulders and a cross in their hands."

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10097

EDITORIAL REPORT ON STATE COPY

(2 carbons required)

(Abstract)

State FLORIDA Date

Subject Menendez de Aviles- Rating
Rep. to Spanish Crown 1565.
Mar. 4.

A. D. 1565

Ignorance of Pedro Menendez in regard to the French having located in Florida before his arrival and commenced teaching their bad sect to the Indians. He has expended all his funds in the King's service for which he wishes special recognition from those in power.

Dictated by Pedro Menendez de Aviles.

Adelantado of Florida.

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FLORIDA HISTORY

C. R. M. Year 1565

The Adelantado, Pedro Menendez de Aviles says: That when Your Majesty contracted with him for the conquest and population of the provinces of Florida, it was unknown that the Lutheren Frenchmen were already in those places, as they had been for three years, well situated, fortified, and many of them giving among the Indians, teaching them their new religion and bad sect. Nor was it known that a large fleet with reinforcements was there on their way thither. And he having left this Court in order to attend to the equipment of the vessels and the loading of the arms, ammunitions and supplies which he was to carry for his contemplated conquest, received advice from Your Majesty by dispatches which you ordered to be sent to him, that the enemies were fortified in those provinces and that a new fleet with many men, arms, artillery, ammunition and supplies was on the way to assist them. That I should return to the Court or wherever Your Majesty might be. And having done so, and conferred about the remedy to be applied, and seeing that no proper action was being taken towards the expulsion of those enemies, nor towards resisting those who were then on the way, nor to destroy their bad sect which they were teaching to the natives of those lands, and to endeavor to plant the holy Gospel. I said to the royal person of Your Majesty that owing to its being such a holy and good enterprise, and so much in the service of God, our Lord, and the propagation of the holy Catholic Faith, and in the service of Your Majesty, that I would expend all I had agreed of my own funds, and that I would borrow from my brothers, relatives and friends, and that I would make the voyage with all brevity as I did.—Your Majesty having given me

the instructions for sea and land, which is well known. They have just gained the two forts which the enemies had built at "San Mateo" and "Carraveral." And because there were yet in that district of the River "Mosquito" as far as Guale, about fifty leagues along the coast, and as many inland, some Frenchmen among the Indians who were their friends. And that the Chiefs (Cacigues) had given their own daughters as wives, as confirmation of their friendship, thus enabling them to plant their bad Sect. I have fought them until now, when blessed be our Lord, it is all ended, and very few are the Chiefs (Casigues) of that coast who have not been subdued to the obedience of Your Majesty paying some tribute, although small. And I have spent all my money and have run into debt, and having always been employed in the service of Your Majesty. And having come four times to New Spain by order of Your Majesty. And having gone to Vozcaya to superintend the building of Your Majesty's vessels, and in having prepared the Armada now under my charge. Notwithstanding which and the clauses of Your contract, he has not been able to bring certain vessels, 'Galeones' 'Chalupas' and 'Zabras' in the trade of the Indies, within the six years which were granted to him and which have already passed.

And having recourse to Your Royal Council of the Indies about this matter, they have pronounced judgment against the Adelantade. He who has done so much in the Service of Your Majesty, who has spent all his money and even run into debt, it is not right that he should be deprived of his just privileges. As he cannot be personally present

because of his attention to the service of Your Majesty, nor can he enter into a lawsuit against Your Majesty, nor has ~~him~~ he the means to do so. And because of his inability to be present justice might fail to be given him.

And even if the rigor of the law should be against his petition, he has so much right and equity in his favor, that Your Majesty must order that the said Royal Council comply and decide favorably to all that he has asked and requested. For this reason, as well as for the service of Your Majesty and proper and conscientious discharge of your royal mandates, it seems to him that the best remedy would be that Your Majesty should order all these matters to be brought before the said Council, in order that they in justice, right and equity may decide his claims. By doing so Your Majesty will preserve your royal dignity and he, the petitioner will receive much good and favor.

Dated Madrid the fourth of March, Year 1565.

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EDITORIAL REPORT ON STATE COPY
(2 carbons required)

State _____ Date _____

Subject March 20, A. D. 1565 Rating _____

The Agreement of King Philip II of Spain with Pedro Menendez de Aviles in regard to the settlement of Florida, containing thirty-four articles.

Countersigned by

Francisco de Eraso

Secretary

Madrid.

(Abstract)

CONTRACT OF PEDRO MENENDEZ DE AVILLEZ

Year 1565

The King -

The foreword states that King Philip II has sent Don Luis de Velasco, former Vice Roy of New Spain, and Lucas Vasquez de Ayllon, together with people and clergymen, to settle and explore the provinces of Florida. Notwithstanding this, the land remains unsettled and the Indians unchristianized.

Pedro Menendez de Avillez, "knight of the Order of Santiago," has offered to have ready for sailing during the month of May of the present year, either at San Lucas de Barrameda, or at the port of Santa Maria, or at the Bay of Cadiz, to depart with the first fair weather, Six Sailing Vessels (Chalupas) of fifty tons each, more or less, and four small vessels (Zabras)."

.....He is to carry "five hundred men; one hundred of whom shall be farmers, one hundred shall be sailors, and the rest, officers and fighting men of sea and land. Also some mechanics, such as stone cutters, carpenters, and blacksmiths, all with their tools and arms. Also two ordained priests."

The following are the articles of the contract:

1. First - Pedro Menendez de Avillez will have the aforementioned vessels and men ready to sail the first clear day in May 1565.

2. Second - He agrees to have ready the Ship (Galeon) "San Pelayo" of more than six hundred tons burden loaded with a half cargo bound for any place in the Indies and with about 300 of the 500 men that are to be transported, together with supplies sufficient to last to Dominica, Cape Tilburon or Cape San Anton or any other place situated about seventy leagues, more or less, from Havana and about as many from Florida.

Upon his arrival at Dominica or a place that may suit him, the men from the Ship (Galeon) are to be transferred to the other vessels--"Chalupas" and "Zabras" and the journey to the coast of Florida resumed, "watching by land for the most proper place to make a port and the most suitable for populating."

He is to drive out any "peoples, pirates ("corsaris") from any other nation; subdue and christianize the natives; and explore the "Ancones and inlet of San Jusepe which is a league from Florida on the Western side, to the (Cabeza de las Maiteres) Head of the Masters, which are situated on the twenty-fifth degree, and hence to the new land which is situated between the 50th and 60th degree East. Thence North and South all the coast that he may observe, and take note of all the ports, currents, rocks, shoals and bays that there are on said coast." He is to do all he can during this year and perform the rest of his contract in three years.

3. He is obligated to keep the five hundred men supplied with necessities for one year.

4. Within three years he is to land 500 men on coast of Florida to be settlers, of whom at least 200 shall be married and a majority of the rest shall be farmers and officers. "And they must be good and pure people and not paupers."

5. Within specified time he is to populate, two or three towns, of "at least one hundred neighbors," with a fort in each one.

6. Within specified time he is to land there "at least ten of twelve clergymen of the Order that may suit us; and four more from the Society of Jesus."

7. He is to land specified numbers of horses, mares, calves, hogs, sheep, etc.

8. He is under promise to deal peacefully and friendly with the natives.

9. He obligates himself "to put in the said land and within the three above mentioned years, five hundred Slaves for our Service as well as for that of the men he has to carry. And in order that the towns may be more easily built up and the lands cultivated."

10. "Chalupas" and "Zabras" from Vizcaya Asturias and Galicia are to go direct to the Canary Islands without stopping at San Luca or Cadiz.

11. The armed fleet is to be examined by the King's officers before setting sail.

12. He is to give bond of "fifteen thousand ducats" for the performance of his contract.

13. The King agrees to compensate Menendez for the "large expense, dangers and troubles he is about to undergo, as follows:

14. Pedro Menendez de Avilles is made Governor and Captain General of the land and coast of Florida and of all the towns he shall build up during the life of the King, his son or his grandson. And he shall receive "each and every year a salary of two thousand ducats," etc.

15. At the present time the King advances Menendez fifteen thousand ducats.

16. Menlez is permitted to take "from these Kingdoms, or from the Kingdom of Portugal, or from the Islands of Cape Verdi, or from Guinea," and carry them to the said land of Florida, five hundred black slaves, of which at least one third shall be men free from all rights which may belong to the King. And all of whom we shall register and carry to the said coast and land, and to no other place whatsoever under penalty of it being his own loss.

17. The title of "Adelantade" for said coast and land, is granted to Menendez and his heirs and successors perpetually.

18. Menendez is granted power to donate land to settlers but without detriment to the Indians, and to establish:

19. A Court of Justice of which Menendez is to be chief Justice.

20. Tracts of land are granted to Menendez, but no jurisdiction over mines. The title of Marquis of the twenty-five leagues of land not

27. Menendez is allowed to send ships of certain tonnage laden with eatables and drinkables to all parts of the Indies for six years and bring back merchandise, but gold and silver shall not be free of duty.

28. For term of six pearls, all supplies for the settlers of Florida are to be exempt from duty.

29. Ships of certain tonnage going to Florida are not to pay duty.

30. Regulations regarding pursers on Ships (Galeons).

31. The title of Captain General of the Army and ships granted to Menendez.

32. Everything captured from "corsairs" and pirates with "Galeones," "Zabras," and "Patajes" for six years is granted to Menendez.

33. None of the ships and other vessels in Menendez's service shall be seized for six years for the King's service.

34. Provisions for Menendez's successor in Florida in case "God shall take him away from this present life." If Menendez fails to comply with everything in the contract, the King is not bound by the contract.

Signed and dated at Madrid the twentieth day of March of the year 1565.

28. For term of six years, all supplies for the settlers of Florida are to be exempt from duty.

29. Ships of certain tonnage going to Florida are not to pay duty.

30. Regulations regarding pursers on Ships (Galeons).

31. The title of Captain General of the Army and ships granted to Menendez.

32. Everything captured from "corsairs" and pirates with "Galeones," "Zabras," and "Patajes" for six years is granted to Menendez.

33. None of the ships and other vessels in Menendez's service shall be seized for six years for the King's service.

34. Provisions for Menendez's successor in Florida in case "God shall take him away from this present life." If Menendez fails to comply with everything in the contract, the King is not bound by the contract.

Signed and dated at Madrid the twentieth day of March of the year 1565.

10097

EDITORIAL REPORT ON STATE COPY
(2 carbons required)

(Abstract)

State _____ Date _____

Subject Menendez de Aviles, reports to Spanish Crown, Aug. 13 and Sept. 11 1565. Rating _____

C. R. M. A. D. 1565

On July 8 Menendez leaves the Canaries on his way to Florida. In a storm the other vessels are separated from him and he continues his voyage alone. About 300 leagues from Florida he encounters a hurricane. Much artillery is thrown overboard to lighten the ship. The masts of the vessel are blown away. He goes, on August 8, in port for repairs on the Island of Porto Rican and appoints Ponce de Leon as his Agent.

He intends to remain here three days and then sail for either Havana or Matanzas and has so advised the Royal authorities of Santo Domingo. He expects to arrive in Florida by Sept. 10 provided the vessels from Santo Domingo are quickly dispatched.

Pedro de las Roelas who sailed from Seville 22 days before Menendez, had left the Canaries only 8 days before Menendez arrived. If his men and horses for the Florida expedition fail to arrive at Santo Domingo, Menendez will continue the voyage; because -

"It seems to me that in order that this war may soon end, it is necessary that I should be in Florida before the French arrive -

And by natural reason according to the hurry in which I have arrived here, and in which I shall continue until I get to Florida I shall arrive there before them, although in doing so we will run great risk and have to endure many hardships, - yet is seems to me that nothing should prevent us from starting in this venture, because should the French get to Florida first, all the forces under my command, even if united, would not be sufficient to defeat them."

About a month ago a French vessel passed by San German on her way to Florida. She captured a Spanish despatch boat which contained the plans for the subjugation of Florida. This vessel has doubtless given information concerning the coming of the Spaniards.

From Porto Rico, Menendez expects to take " a good ship with fifty men, both soldiers and sailors, also twenty horses."

Dated at Porto Rico the thirteenth of August 1565.

P. Menendez de Avilez

MENDEZ de AVILES REPORT TO SPANISH CROWN

Sept. 11, 1565

C. R. M.

I sailed from Porto Rico for Havana with the vessel at my disposal, on the fifteenth of August, in order to meet there the assistance from Santo Domingo, and come together to Florida. While on my way the appearance of sun and moon indicated fair weather. I then commenced to think how advantageous it would be if I could reach those parts and the port where the French were before the arrival of the French armada. It seemed to me that I had a sufficiently large force to capture the position and hold it until I could receive the reinforcements from Santo Domingo and the rest of my armada. This seemed to me the more feasible because the French had their forces five leagues up the river, and at the entrance of the river there is a long Island, about a league in length, which is situated inside of the port and necessarily all ships coming in or going out must pass close to it. And whoever might be in possession of it would control and command the port, no vessel being able to enter or depart without permission of the Governor of that Island. I also learned from the two Frenchmen I have on board and whom your Majesty sent me, that the French had already been on that Island and that doubtless when the reenforcements would reach them, they would immediately proceed to fortify themselves on it in order to control the entrance to the river.

After thinking the matter over, and finding that I had eight hundred men, five hundred of whom were soldiers and two hundred sailors, and the

rest being married men, women and children, useless to me - I determined to go in search of the port and to capture the Island and fortify myself on it.

After having consulted the opinion of the officers of the Army and Navy, they all approved my plan. They all thought that if we arrived there before the French armada, the war would soon be over, because as soon as we could receive the calvary forces from Santo Domingo we would be in control of the situation and could command the sea and land, while the French would be isolated. That no matter how strong they might be, we could defeat them before they could possibly receive any assistance by sea or land.

After this understanding we steered the ships for these parts and on the 25th day of August at noon, being Sunday, we sighted Cape Canaveral on this land, which is situated in the 28° from the entrance of the channel of Bahama, and we kept on sailing along the coast in search of this port until the 29°, as the information I had was that the French were located between the 28° and 30° - but not having discovered them, we sailed as far as the 30½°. On the second of September we discovered some bonfires towards the land on the seacoast, and I immediately ordered a Captain with twenty men to land and endeavor to ascertain from the Indians where the fort (port) was situated. He landed and soon found some Indians from whom he learned by signs that the port was further up the coast toward the North, and with this information he returned to the ship the same day. On the following day I decided to land myself and go in search of those Indians, who had the appearance

of being good people, and I carried them several articles as presents. They appeared very much pleased with me, and I satisfied myself that the port was further ahead and so we sailed again in search of it on the fourth of September, and the same day at two o'clock in the afternoon we came in sight of it and of four French ships at anchor outside, flying the flags of "Capitana" and "Almirante." This convinced me that they had received news of my coming. I then determined to attack them, but when about half a league from them, a thunder and lightning and rain storm set in, after which it became dead calm. At about ten o'clock the wind began to freshen up, but I deemed it better to wait until later and then go straight for them, which I did by running between their "Capitania" and "Almirante" with my ship, and demanding of them what were they doing there and who was their Captain. They replied that Jean Ribaut was their Captain General and that by order of the King of France they had come to this land. And in their turn they demanded of me who we were and who was our General, to which I replied that Pedro Menendez who had come to this coast and land by order of Your Majesty to burn and hang every Frenchman or Lutheran that I would find upon it, and that as soon as it would be sunrise I would run my ship against their to ascertain if they belonged to that sect, and if they did, to execute the orders of Your Majesty. They answered that it was all right that I could attack them at once and not wait any longer.

It appeared to me that it was a good opportunity, although it was yet night, and having the stern of my ship against the bow of

theirs, I ordered to let go our cable in order to lengthen it, but they immediately cut loose theirs and hoisting up their sails the four ships started to run away. We succeeded in striking their ship "Almirante" five times with shot from our heavy pieces, and at one time we thought she was sinking as we noticed that a great many of her men were abandoning her, jumping on another small vessel manned by twenty oars, which we chased, but they got aboard of another of their large ships, and left the smaller.

I chased their three ships during all that night, but as my ship was poorly rigged, since that storm, they outsailed me. Consequently at daylight that morning having driven them five or six leagues from the coast, I turned back towards the port with the intention of landing five hundred soldiers on that Island. But when a half a league from it we came in sight of three more French ships with plenty men and flags displayed, besides two other battle flags displayed on land. I thought that it was useless for me to spend any more time there, because my own ship "Capitana" could not go over that bar, and that even the smaller vessels could only do so with the greatest danger. I determined to turn towards the channel of Bahama in search of some port, near theirs, where I could land. About eight leagues by sea from this port, and six by land, I discovered one, which I had already sighted before, and which is named San Augustin, which is situated at a little less than 30½ degrees. On the sixth of this month I landed two hundred soldiers, and on the seventh three small vessels went inside and landed three hundred more soldiers together with the married men with their

wives and children, also the greater part of the artillery and ammunition which they carried. On the eighth day of our Lord, we landed one hundred more men, and some more artillery and ammunition, also a large quantity of stores and supplies.

The French ship "Capitana" and "Almirante" came within half a league of us, and commenced sailing around, challenging us to go out and fight them, but we anchored where we were, and made them signs to come to us. Finally at about three o'clock in the afternoon they hoisted their sails and left for their port. I went on shore, took possession of the land in the name of Your Majesty, and all the Captains and Officers took the oath of fidelity to me as Governor and Captain General, and Adelantado of this coast and land in conformity with the provisions of Your Majesty. A great many Indians were present, among them some of the higher class, and they showed a desire to be our friends. But it seems to me that they are not friendly to the French. They told me that through this port we could get to the river where the French are, opposite their Fort - which is distant seven or eight leagues by the river. This is very good indeed as we shall be able to carry our artillery and cavalry if we should decide to land near their fort, without the necessity of having to pass by their fortified Island.

I have determined to fortify myself here all I can, until the arrival of my reinforcements, and within three days I shall send dispatches to Havana by the shortest route; ~~also some good pilots, in~~

order that they may bring to the shortest route; also some good pilots, in order that they may bring to this port quickly as possible, the reinforcements from that place.

Abstract

The Indians report that the French have brought eight ships to Fort Caroline during the space of one month and that many Chiefs are friendly to them.
Menendez fears a combined French and Indian attack.

What he needs most is horses since, of those that he took from Porto Rico only one arrived alive. Horses necessary to keep Indians from having any intercourse with French. We have decided to send two good "Chalupas" to Havana with orders to have each one loaded with twenty horses. Menendez requests that authorities at Porto Rico, Santo Domingo and Havana be instructed to assist him in procuring horses.

He gives an account of the qualifications of the Officers he has appointed. He asks that these officers be rewarded with the praise of the King and gifts of land.

A fortification begun. The Indians seen wearing gold ornaments.
"In the Provinces of Florida the eleventh of September of the year 1565."

Pedro Menendez de Aviliz

(This is an abstract of the rest of Menendez's letter of Sept. 11, 1565).

10097

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(2 carbons required)

State FLORIDA Date

Subject Menendez de Aviles. 2 Rep. to Spanish Crown, Oct. 15, 1565. Rating

The Destruction of Jean Ribaut

One lengthy report of this date is given in full in "The Unwritten History of Old St. Augustine" by Mrs. Anne Everette, pp. 13 - 26.

It is an account of Fort Matanzas Massacre, 1565.

A second report of this date tells of the Massacre of Jean Ribaut and his men, of which the following is a copy.

THE DESTRUCTION OF JEAN RIBAUT

Menendez de Aviles. Report to Spanish Crown. Oct. 15, 1565.

Menendez commends Diego Flores for his services and recommends him for a promotion. He has received news that Fort Caroline has been burned with all the provisions in it. While preparing to go to Fort Caroline, he hears that Jean Ribaut has arrived. He gives the following account of his dealings with Ribaut.

"I was brought further news that Jean Ribaut with 200 men was within five or six leagues from here, where I had caused those Frenchmen to be executed from the three stranded ships under his command. I now feared that his friends the Indians might join with him and give trouble, for which reason I left straightway with 150 men. I found him on the river shore at daybreak on the following morning the 11th. of the month, where the river was so wide it could only be crossed by swimming.

"Both sides showed the standards of their nationality by displaying their banners and beating the drum - and he being over confident sent his Sergeant Major to speak with me when he delivered the following message from Jean Ribaut and his followers. That they wished permission to pass to their Fort. To which I replied the same as to the others, that I was their enemy and it would be necessary to treat with me at the point of the bayonet as they were Lutherans and had come to plant their bad sect in this country, and corrupt the Indians with it. I then undeceived them by telling them we had taken their Fort, and

to deliver up their standards and arms and place themselves at my mercy, when I would deal with them as I saw proper.

"Late on the same day after the first sergeant had left with his message, a flag of truce was sent that he might come to a better understanding with me, and as I was unwilling to do so, he replied that he would return on the following morning with his decision. The next day he returned in company with 70 of his companions, among them being many of his principal men, also three or four captains, one of whom was Captain Carreto, who had for a long time held this position in Lombardy over the arquebuseros with Captain LaGrange of the land forces of infantry, but now dead. Among those followers of Jean were four Germans kindred of the house of Orange, who were strong Lutherans. I wished to ascertain if there were any Catholics among them, but there were none. I saved the lives of two young men 18 years of age, with three more a drummer, fifer and trumpeter, all the others with Jean Ribaut I put to the sword, judging that thus the service of our Lord would be promoted.

"I consider it very fortunate that Jean Ribaut is dead, for he could do more for the King of France with a thousand ducats in one year, than any other man with five hundred thousand in ten years, he being the most skilful mariner and corsair on the coast - known among the navigators of the Indian Seas and Florida. He was so much esteemed in England and had obtained so high a reputation that he was named Commander and Chief of the whole English army, to wage war against the French Catholics, these last few years during the war between

England and France. The other people which Jean Ribaut had brought - about 70 or 80 of them escaped to the forests who would not surrender, unless I consented to spare their lives.

"These and the other 20, which escaped from the Fort with the 50 which the Indians captured from the shipwrecked vessels were in all 150 persons, more or less, and all the Frenchmen that are now alive in Florida today, who are separated from each other and taking refuge in the forests, or captives of the Indians, and being Lutherans or heretics, I do not wish them in these lands.

"I shall take such measures and will also instruct my friends among the Indians to do the same, that within five or six months few or none of the French will remain alive of the one thousand that had landed in the province when I arrived. From the twelve ships which came only two escaped with 40 or 50 persons on boards, and from the small amount of provisions which they carried it is more probable they will never reach France, and should they land in safety they will bring no news of the death and defeat of Jean Ribaut. The later this news reaches France the better as they will have no solicitude for their friends, in the belief that they have resources here. At present it is more than ever desirable that I should be supplied with all I ask, that from this month into April and next year, I may be able to establish myself on the coast of Florida."

The letter concluded with an appeal for help. On account of the burning of the French Fort, with provisions, many will suffer deprivation and some will die or hunger if aid is not speedy.

"Garrison and Fortress of St. Augustine. October 15th, 1565.

Pedro Menendez de Aviles. Adelantado of Florida."

ABSTRACT

Oct. 15, 1565. A. D. 1565.

Diego Flores receives commendation for his services, with a desire for recognition. News received that Fort Caroline has been burned with all the provisions in it. A report that Jean Ribaut with 200 men has arrived at Matanzas. Menendez goes down to meet them for a parley. Menendez informs Ribaut that the French fort has been taken and that it will be necessary to treat with him (Menendez) at the point of the Bayonet. Ribaut surrenders with seventy of his men all but five of whom are murdered. Menendez considers it very fortunate that Jean Ribaut is dead "for he could do more for the King of France with a thousand ducats in one year, than any other men with five hundred thousand in ten years, he being the most skillful mariner and corsair on the coast - known among navigators of the Indian seas and Florida." The number of French now remaining of those who first landed being only 150. The remaining 850 having died in various ways. The Spaniards since the burning of Fort Caroline are in much need of assistance and are suffering from hunger.

Garrison and Fortress of St. Augustine. Oct. 15, 1565.

Pedro Menendez de Aviles Adelantado of Florida.

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Florida - Manuscript Division - Library of Congress

List

Arana, Juan de — Abstract: Rep. on work of Juan de Corcares and the missionary establishments in Florida.

Fernandez de Aviles — Abstract: Rep. to Spanish Crown, Mar. 4, 1565 and copy of the same.

" " " — Abstract: Agreement with Philip II, March 20, 1563.

" " " — Abstract: Rep. to Spanish Crown, Aug. 13.
Copy: " " " " Sept. 11

" " " — Copy: Rep. to Spanish Crown, Oct. 15, 1565.

Geographical Description of Florida. 1742.

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